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Anno decimo Annæ Reginæ.

By the Act for laying Duties on Starch,

IT is Enacted, That for all Starch, which after the first Day of August, 1712. shall be imported into Great Britain, (over and above all Customs, Subsidies and Duties already imposed thereupon) there shall be paid the Sum of 2 d. for every Pound weight Avourdupoiz, and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity, to be paid by the Importer before landing: And for all Starch which shall be made in Great Britain, the Sum of 1 d. for every Pound weight Avourdupoiz, and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity to be paid by the Maker.

All Persons making Starch for Sale, or not for Sale, must, on or before the said first of August, give notice in Writing at the next Office for the Duties on Starch, of their respective Names, and Places of Abode, and of every Work-house and other Place by them made use of, for the making, drying and keeping of Starch, or of Flour, Meal, or other Materials proper to be made into Starch, and of all Fatts, Troughs, Boxes, Kilns, Stoves, Utensils and Vessels used in the making the same: And no Maker of Starch must erect, set up, alter, enlarge, or make use of any Workhouse, or other Place for the Purposes aforesaid, or shall use any Fatt, Trough, Kiln, Stove, Box, Utensil or other Vessel for the making of Starch, without first giving Notice thereof in Writing, on forfeiture of 50 l. for every Offence.

Makers of Starch within the weekly Bills of Mortality, must every Month, and Makers in other Parts must every six Weeks, make true Entries in Writing at the next Office for the said Duties, of all Starch by them made in such Month or six Weeks: Which Entries must contain the Weight of all the Starch mentioned therein, and what Quantity was made at a time in the several Weeks to which such Entries do relate, on pain to forfeit for every neglect of Entry 50 l. The said Entries to be upon the Oath of the Maker or his chief Workman, or solemn Affirmation of Quakers.

All Persons within the Bills of Mortality every four Weeks, and in other Places in six Weeks, must pay off the said Duties from them due, on Forfeiture of paying double Duty; and that no Person after such default in Payment, shall sell, deliver or carry out any Starch until he hath cleared off his Duty, on pain to forfeit double the Value of such Starch so delivered or carried out.

Officers for the said Duties by Day or Night (if by Night with a Constable or other Officer of the Peace) are to be permitted, upon request, to enter the House and all other Places belonging to or used by any Maker of Starch whatsoever, and by gauging or weighing the Starch, or by gauging the Boxes or other Utensils, or otherwise to take Accounts of the just Quantity of the Starch by them made, and thereof to make a return to the respective Commissioners for the said Duties, or such as they shall appoint, leaving a true Copy (if demanded) in Writing of such Report with such Maker, which return is to be a charge upon the Maker; and Officers refusing to leave such Copy if demanded, forfeit 40 s.

Every Box of Starch, before dried in the Stove, containing 57 Inches in length, and 10 Inches in breadth, (or by a medium of the breadth) and 8 Inches in depth, or in the whole 4560 solid Inches, shall be esteemed 112 Pounds Avourdupoiz weight of Starch perfectly made, and proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity.

Makers of Starch are to keep just Scales and Weights at the Place of making, and permit and assist the Officers to make use thereof, under the Penalty of 10 l.

Officers are to be permitted to take Account of the Quantities of Flour, Meal and other Materials, which shall be in the Custody of any Maker of Starch: And if upon missing any quantity of Flour or other Materials, of which they had an Account the last time they were at such Makers, they do not upon demand, receive Satisfaction what is become thereof, such Officers may charge such Makers with such Quantity of Starch as such Flour or other Materials so missing in his Judgment, would reasonably have made not exceeding 25 Pounds weight of Starch for every Bushel of Ingredients mixed or unmixed, and so proportionably.

Makers of Starch obstructing the Officers in the execution of the Powers to them given by this Act, forfeit 20 l. for every Offence.

Removing, carrying or sending away any Starch, of which no Account taken from the Place where made, without giving to the Officers, within the Bills of Mortality 24 hours Notice, and in other Parts two Days, is a forfeiture of 20 l.

All Starch not survey'd and taken an Account of by the said Officers, must be kept separate and apart from Starch which has been Survey'd and taken an Account of, for the space of 24 Hours, within the weekly Bills of Mortality, and two Days in other Parts, unless sooner Survey'd and taken an Account of, on Pain to forfeit 5 l. for every Offence.

Fraudulently hiding or concealing Starch, chargeable by this Act, or any Materials for making the same, is a forfeiture of 20 l. for every Offence.

All Flour and Meal and other Materials for making Starch found in any private Workhouse or other Place, and all private Utensils and Vessels for making or keeping Starch, for which no Entry shall be made, are forfeited, and the same, or the Value thereof, may be seized and recovered by the said Officers for Her Majesty's use.

All Starch, and all Materials and Utensils for making Starch, are liable and subject to the Duties in arrear and owing by any Maker of Starch, and are also subject to all Penalties incurred by such Person so using such Workhouse or other Place for any Offence against this Act.

Stock in Hand.

For all Starch which any Starch-maker or other Sellers or Dealers in Starch in Great Britain, or any Person in trust for them or for their use, shall be possessed of or interested in on the said First of August for sale, there shall be paid the like Rates as are to be paid for the like Sorts of Starch to be made or imported after the said First of August, 1712.

All Starch-makers and other Sellers and Dealers in Starch, and other Persons who in trust for them, or for their use shall be possessed of, or have in their Custody, or in their Workhouse or other Places whatsoever

ſoever upon the ſaid Firſt of Auguſt, any Stock or Quantity of Starch, of Foreign or Britiſh Manufacture for Sale, muſt on or before the ſaid Firſt of Auguſt make a true and particular Entry thereof at the Office for the ſaid Duties, within the Limits of which they reſpectively ſhall inhabit, upon pain to forfeit 50 l. and the Starch not entred.

Within ſix Days after they ſhall or ſhould have made their Entries, muſt pay the Duties for ſuch Starch, or give Security to pay the ſame within three Months.

Upon Prompt Payment there is to be an allowance after the rate of 10 l. per Cent. per Annum for the ſaid three Months.

Refuſing or neglecting ſo to pay or give ſuch Security, is a forfeiture of double Duty.

Officers are to be permitted in the Day time to enter any Shop or other Place belonging to ſuch Starch-makers or other Dealers in Starch to take Accounts of all ſuch Starch as they, or any in truſt for them, ſhall on the ſaid Firſt of Auguſt have or be poſſeſſed of, who are hereby required to permit ſuch Officers upon requeſt to make ſuch Entrance on the ſaid Firſt Day of Auguſt, or afterwards, at any time before the ſaid Duties ſhall be paid or ſecured, and to take ſuch Account, under the Penalty of 20 l.

Clandeſtinely removing, or carrying away, or hiding, or concealing ſuch Stock, or any part thereof, before the ſaid Duties ſhall be paid or ſecured as aforeſaid, is a Forfeiture of 20 l. and of the Starch ſo removed or concealed, which may be Seized by any Officer for the ſaid Duties.

Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Stock ſhall be found, who do not give notice thereof at the next Office for the ſaid Duties before ſuch Diſcovery forfeit 20 s. for every pound Weight.

No Perfumer, Barber, or Sellers of Hair-powder, ſhall mix any Powder of Alabaſter, Plaiſter of Paris, Whiting, Lime or other Matter or thing of the like Nature (Sweet Scents excepted) with any Starch or Powder of Starch, to be made uſe of for the making of Hair-powder, under pain of forfeiting the Hair-powder ſo made, and 50 l. for every Offence.

Perfumer, Barber, or Maker or Seller of Powder after the ſaid Firſt Day of Auguſt, expoſing or offering to Sale, or ſelling, vending or uttering any Hair-powder, ſo mixed or wrought as aforeſaid, (Sweet Scents excepted) forfeits ſuch Powder ſo expoſed or offered to Sale, and 20 l. for every Offence.

Her Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the ſaid Duties having duly appointed Offices for the ſaid Duties to be kept at the ſeveral Houſes and Places where Offices of Exciſe are now kept, all Entries required by the foregoing Act, are to be reſpectively made at ſuch Houſes and Places ſo appointed.

The following Addreſs from the Corporation of *Seaford*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by *William Lowndes*, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the moſt Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*.

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Bailiff, Jurats, and Freemen of *Seaford*.

Moſt Dread Sovereign!

WE the Members of this Antient and Faithful Corporation, are juſtly ſenſible of the Bleſſings which all Your Subjects have conſtantly enjoyed under Your auſpicious Reign: We have lain under continual Obligations to make our Acknowledgments to the Divine Goodneſs, for Supporting You our Sovereign; by whoſe Care and Conduct the Monarchy of Great Britain *hath been raiſed to the higheſt Pitch of Glory, and in whom no Vertues are wanting, that can tend to make the People thereof happy. Be pleaſed at this time to permit us (among many others) to Approach Your Royal Throne, to Expreſs to Your Majeſty our particular Gratitude, for the Proſpect You have given us of an approaching Peace, wherein Your Majeſty's Dominions are like to reap the good Fruits of a tedious and expenſive War, by ſecuring the true Religion, the Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *and an extenſive Trade! And wherein not only Your Majeſty's Subjects, but the reſt of the People of* Europe, *may find their publick Tranquility, eſtabliſh'd upon as good and laſting Foundations as can be conceived for the Settlement of human Affairs.*

The following Addreſs from the Borough of *Colcheſter*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by *William Gore*, Eſq; being introduced by the Moſt Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*.

To the QUEEN's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of part of the Aldermen, Aſſiſtants and Common-Council; and of the Clergy and other Principal Inhabitants of the Borough of *Colcheſter*, in the County of *Eſſex*.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

THE Bleſſings we receive from Your Glorious Reign are ſo many, that ſhould we endeavour as often to return our Publick Thanks, they would preſs too much on that Time, always employ'd to make us and our Poſterity Happy; but Your Majeſty's late moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, has filled our Hearts with too much Joy to be concealed.

We crave leave therefore moſt humbly to Congratulate Your Majeſty on the deſirable Bleſſing of Peace, which You have now in View; and which Your Majeſty has ſo Graciouſly been pleas'd to communicate to Your People. It is ſuch a One as will extend the Power of Your Crown, ſecure the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as eſtabliſhed by Law, and open for Your People, a way of Trade to Countries to which they have hitherto had no Commerce.

That it may pleaſe Almighty God to protect Your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon; and that You may always, as now, have a faithful Miniſtry; that it may not be in the Power of Your Enemies Abroad, or of a reſtleſs Faction at Home, to fruſtrate Your Royal Deſigns, ſo apparent in all Your Actions for the good of Your Kingdoms; and that Your Majeſty may live to finiſh this great Work, and long enjoy the Bleſſings of Peace with an Obedient People, is the unfeigned Prayer of Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects.

The following Addreſs from the City of *Hereford* was preſented to Her Majeſty by the Honourable *James Bridges*, *Thomas Foley*, Eſquires, and *Thomas Bayley*, Gent. Under-Sheriff of the ſaid County, being introduced by the moſt Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*.

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of *Hereford*, in Common-Council aſſembled.

Dread Sovereign!

WITH Hearts full of Joy we Congratulate Your Majeſty upon the advantageous Terms of a General Peace, and moſt thankfully acknowledge Your unpreſidented Condeſcenſion, in communicating the ſame to Your People in Parliament.

With unexpreſſible Satisfaction we obſerve Your Majeſty retrieving the Glory of the Britiſh *Nation, procuring Advantages to Your People apportionate to the Burthen they have ſuſtained in the War, and concerting all Things requiſite for the Security and Welfare of Your Allies, conſiſtent with the Eſtabliſhment of the real Balance of Power in* Europe.

The baſe Artifices, and moſt deteſtable Practices of thoſe, who when You indefatigably Labour for

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and ſpeak to them of Peace, make them ready to Battle, extort from us theſe entirely Dutiful and Unanimous Returns, for Your unparalleled Conduct and Reſolution in the preſent Negotiations. We will on our parts diſcountenance and oppoſe all that envy us the Bleſſing of Peace: We entirely rely upon Your Paternal Care of us, and implore Your Majeſty to perfect that good and neceſſary Work, beneficial to all, who delight not in, and proſit by the War.

May the King of Kings, who hath given Victory to Your Armies and proſper'd Your Negotiations, make You as eminently ſucceſsful over thoſe inſeparable Aſſociates, Schiſm *and* Faction: *May the force of Your Royal Edicts, and the Authority of Your Example, that living Precept, prove effectual, to the entire ſuppreſſion of Atheiſm and Profaneneſs; and ſince the Felicities of Your Reign will then admit of no Addition, the continuance of it ſhall be the unalterable Subject of our united Prayers, which with our joint Endeavours, we will ever imploy for the ſecurity of the Succeſſion in the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover.

The following Addreſs from the City of *Bath*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by *Samuel Trotman*, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*.

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of *Bath*.

PERMIT us (moſt Gracious Sovereign) to approach Your Royal Preſence with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, to return our moſt loyal and unfeigned Thanks to Your Sacred Majeſty, for the glorious Work You have undertaken, in ſettling a firm, honourable and laſting Peace for the good and ſecurity of Your Kingdoms.

As the making Peace or War is Your Majeſty's undoubted Prerogative, ſo Your Goodneſs in communicating to Your Parliament the Terms of the preſent Negotiations, is a Condeſcenſion ever to be remembred.

The tender regard Your Majeſty was pleas'd to expreſs on this Occaſion, not only for the general Intereſt of Your Subjects, but in particular for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, *has intirely ſatisfy'd Your People, and removed every Pretence for Doubt.*

With the utmoſt Zeal and Duty we make it our conſtant Prayer, that Heaven may proſper Your Majeſty's pious Endeavours in accompliſhing this great Deſign, in ſpite of all the ſecret Practices of Your Majeſty's and Europe's *Enemies: And when this glorious Undertaking ſhall be perfected (which we doubt not but by Your Majeſty's Care will be in due time) may Your Majeſty live long to ſit upon the* Britiſh *Throne, and ſee Your Subjects flouriſh in the fruition of a happy Peace, and with a joyful and conſtant Obedience to Your Majeſty bleſs the Hand that gave it.*

All which Addreſſes Her Majeſty receiv'd very Graciouſly.

From the Camp at Fleurivall, July 21. *N. S.* On Sunday the Seventeenth in the Evening, Mareſchal Villars ſent an Aid de Camp to acquaint the Duke of Ormond, that he had that Day declared a Ceſſation of Arms with the Queen's Troops, purſuant to the Agreement he had made with his Grace. The next Morning our Army marched from Aveſne le Seq to Flines, being joined on the way by two Battalions and two Squadrons of Great Britain, which had been with the Earl of Albemarle at Denain. Before the Separation of the Confederate Forces, the Deputies of the States ſaid openly, that they hoped the Duke of Ormond did not intend to march through any of their Towns. Agreeable to this Expreſſion ſome Engliſh Officers, who would have paſſed that Day through Bouchain, for the more commodious performance of their Journey, were refuſed Entrance at the Gates, and told by the Guard, that poſitive Order was given to let no Engliſhman into the Town. But the Officers not being ſatisfied, ſent to the Commandant himſelf, who returned the ſame Anſwer. When our Army came near Douay, they met the like Treatment from the Commandant of that Place, which is the more ſurprizing, becauſe the Britiſh Forces have their Hoſpital and great quantities of Stores in that Town: Whereupon his Grace, the better to provide for the Security and Subſiſtance of the Troops that were with him, as well as for thoſe in the Town and Citadel of Gand, where part of our Artillery and Ammunition is kept, made the diſpoſition for marching towards that Place, and came the Nineteenth to Theomolin near Orchies. When Prince Eugene and the Deputies of the States found the Duke's Intention of going towards Gand, they ſent Count Naſſau Woudenbourg to excuſe the inſolent Behaviour of the Commandants of Douay and Bouchain, and to inform him that what had been done was without Authority. Soon after Count Hompeſch, Governour of Douay, came in Perſon to wait upon his Grace, and aſſured him, that he had not given the Commandant any Orders to refuſe the Britiſh Officers admittance into that Town. Yeſterday the Duke purſu'd his March and came to this Place.

Bruſſels, July 21. *N. S.* Letters of the Eighteenth dated from Prince Eugene's Camp at Querenain, confirm the News we had received before, that Landrecy was inveſted by Thirty Squadrons, and as many Battalions, under the Directions of the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau. The ſame Advices add, that Mareſchal Villars was in Motion with the French Army, but it was not known on what Deſign.

Utrecht, July 22. *N. S.* The eighteenth Inſtant a Conference was held, as uſual, amongſt the Miniſters of the Allies, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Plenipotentiaries of Portugal being come from the Hague. Since that time, ſome of thoſe of the States are returned from the ſame Place, and particular Conferences have been held between the Lord Privy Seal, and moſt of the other Miniſters reſiding here. On the 19th the Lord Privy Seal receiv'd an Expreſs from the Earl of Strafford, and Yeſterday he diſpatched another to his Excellency at the Duke of Ormond's Army.

Whereas a Letter ſubſcribed S. G. *dated July* 9. 1712. *was left at the Lord Treaſurer's Houſe for his Lordſhip, which Letter refers to two others: If the Perſon who wrote thoſe three Letters will ſend Notice how he is to be wrote to, he ſhall have an Anſwer.*

Her Majeſty having been pleas'd to direct the Board of General Officers to ſettle the Ranks of the ſeveral Regiments of Horſe, Foot and Dragoons in Her Service, Notice is hereby given, That a Liſt of the ſaid Regiments is fixed up in the Great Chamber of the Horſe Guards at Whitehall, for the view of all Perſons concerned, that if any Objections can be made to the Ranking the Regiments as they ſhall be there found, ſuch Objections be exhibited upon Monday the 28th Inſtant, when the Board has appointed to meet to receive and adjuſt the ſame; and that for ſuch Regiments as have been rais'd on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, an Account be given on or before the ſaid 28th Inſtant, of the time the ſaid Regiments came upon the Eſtabliſhment of England.

Whereas ſeveral Priſoners for Debt, now remaining in Her Majeſty's Goal of Newgate, and in the Priſons for the Liberties of the Manors of Stepney and Hackney, in the County of Middleſex, have petitioned Her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, to be diſcharged from their ſeveral Impriſonments, by Vertue of an Act of Parliament made in the Tenth Year of Her now Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they are capable to make, and reſtoring